



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

his song while perching; but on calm sunny days he rises from his perch to sing, singing as he rises, and then drops back to his favorite rock still singing. Often a pair of males appear to engage in competitive antiphonal concert, and then the mountain-side rings with ecstatic melody.

Along in August, when the midnight sun no longer glorifies the North, the snow-buntings don their warmer buff and brown plumage, and begin to assemble in considerable flocks on the grassier slopes for the journey southward. Quiet and still, as if sad to leave their northern home, they feed about the rocks, lingering even until November, when the night comes on, and the sun no longer shines even at noonday. Then the North is silent until they come again.

MIGRATION RECORDS FOR KANSAS BIRDS.

BESSIE PRICE DOUTHITT, INSTRUCTOR IN ZOÖLOGY,
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE.

[Continued from March Issue.]

FAMILY MNIOTILTIDAE—WOOD WARBLERS.

This family lives upon foliage insects; a few, however, have flycatcher habits. They come late and leave early. Field observation is rarely dependable because there are so many kinds, and these kinds have many variations; the immature ones differing, in many cases, from the mature in plumage. Then, too, for most part, they keep to the tree tops. The data for most species is based on museum records. Many seen in field but positive identification not possible for above reasons.

636. *Mniotilta varia*—Black and White Warbler.

A fairly common summer resident. Field and museum records give May 1, 3, 5, 9. Lane County, September 14, one specimen.

637. *Prothonotaria citrea*—Prothonotary Warbler.

This warbler is a common summer resident in eastern Kansas wherever swamps are found. Field observation May 1. It is quite likely that they arrive considerably earlier. They probably return south in July and a few, if any, remain till September. Last museum records August 6, 11, 13.

639. *Helminthos vermivorus*—Worm-eating Warbler.

A rare migrant. One museum record May 6.

641. *Vermivora pinus*—Blue-winged Warbler.

An occasional migrant. Museum records May 12, August 10.

645. *Vermivora rubricapilla rubricapilla*—Nashville Warbler.

Rare migrant. Museum records for October 2, and two for October 12.

646. *Vermivora celata celata*—Orange-crowned Warbler.

A common migrant. Museum has three specimens taken April 26, 27, 30. There are nine from Cloud County ranging from October 9 to 19.

Vermivora celata orestera—Western Orange-crowned Warbler.

"Migratory in western part of the state."—Bunker. No museum specimens.

647. *Vermivora peregrina*—Tennessee Warbler.

Rare migrant. Specimens taken, one May 3; four on May 11; two on May 16; and one on May 17.

- 648a. *Compsothlypis americana usneæ*—Northern Parula.

Common migrant. One specimen on May 3; two May 5; one May 8; one September 14; and two September 20.

652. *Dendroica æstiva æstiva*—Yellow Warbler.

Common summer resident. In 1917 arrived April 24. Common May 1. This species leaves mostly in July and August. The museum has one specimen taken September 20, 1907.

654. *Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*—Black-throated Blue Warbler.

This warbler is a rare migrant. The museum records but one specimen. It was taken in Lane County October 16.

655. *Dendroica coronata*—Myrtle Warbler.

The myrtle warbler is a common migrant. According to Bunker it is an occasional sojourner in open winters. The first observation date for 1917 is April 8. Not common till April 24. Still common May 9. Not observed after May 12.

656. *Dendroica auduboni auduboni*—Audubon's Warbler.

Common migrant in western part of Kansas. Specimens at museum show one from Gove County October 1, four October 3; Lane County, two October 4; Trego County two, October 15 and 16.

657. *Dendroica magnolia*—Magnolia Warbler.

A rare migrant. No data.

658. *Dendroica cerulea*—Cerulean Warbler.

This species is a common migrant and a rare summer resident. One migration record May 3, 1912. (Museum.)

659. *Dendroica pensylvanica*—Chestnut-sided Warbler.

A rare migrant. No museum records.

661. *Dendroica striata*—Black-poll Warbler.

This warbler is a common migrant. Museum records one specimen May 17 and three May 21.

662. *Dendroica fusca*—Blackburnian Warbler.
A rare migrant. No museum records.
671. *Dendroica vigorsi*—Pine Warbler.
In eastern Kansas a rare migrant. No museum records.
672. *Dendroica palmarum palmarum*—Palm Warbler.
A rare migrant in eastern part of state. One museum record, April 28, 1881, Douglas County.
673. *Dendroica discolor*—Prairie Warbler.
No museum records. It is a rare summer resident in eastern Kansas.
674. *Seiurus aurocapillus*—Oven-bird.
In eastern part of state it is a common summer resident. Three museum records, May 16, 17, and September 14.
- 675a. *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*—Grinnell's Water-Thrush.
A rare migrant. One specimen at museum, taken April 29, 1904.
676. *Seiurus motacilla*—Louisiana Water-Thrush.
As a summer resident, common. Observed in 1917, on May 5. Two seen May 8; again observed May 13 and 18. Museum has one specimen, May 15, 1908.
677. *Oporornis formosus*—Kentucky Warbler.
In eastern part of state it is a common summer resident. Three museum records May 12, July 29, August 1.
679. *Oporornis philadelphia*—Mourning Warbler.
This species is a rare migrant. One museum record August 30.
681. *Geothlypis trichas trichas*—Maryland Yellow-throat.
A common summer resident. It arrived in 1917 on April 24. Common May 5. Last museum records September 14, 15, 17, 19.
- 681d. *Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*—Northern Yellow-throat.
No records of migration. Museum specimens, two in Cherokee County for June 21 and 30 and one in Montgomery for July 28.
683. *Icteria virens virens*—Yellow-breasted Chat.
Common in summer. Museum records, one May 5, two May 9, and one on May 13, 15, 16, 20, 22. Also on September 14, 15, 19, 20.
- 683a. *Icteria virens longicauda*—Long-tailed Chat.
In western Kansas it is quite common through the summer. No data.
684. *Wilsonia critina*—Hooded Warbler.
A rare summer resident in eastern part of state. No data.
685. *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*—Wilson's Warbler.
A common migrant. One record, October 9, 1912, in Gove County.

686. *Wilsonia canadensis*—Canada Warbler.

Rare migrant in eastern Kansas. One record for Neosho Falls, August 29, 1881.

687. *Septophaga ruticilla*—Redstart.

In summer a common resident. Museum and field records, May 1, four, May 3, 8, 9, 16, etc., September 8 and 19.

FAMILY MOTACILLIDAE—WAGTAILS.

697. *Anthus rubescens*—Pipit.

A common migrant. Four museum specimens taken April 16; two on April 23; one September 10; and one October 29.

700. *Anthus spraguei*—Sprague's Pipit.

Sprague's Pipit is a common migrant in western Kansas and a rare migrant in eastern part of state. September 5, 13, 19, Wakeney; October 5, Lane County; October 6, 7, 9, Cloud County; six on October 10, Gove County, according to museum records.

FAMILY MIMIDAE—THRASHERS, MOCKINGBIRDS, ETC.

703. *Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*—Mockingbird.

This species is a common summer resident in eastern Kansas. First observed in 1917 on April 26. Last observed in fall of 1916 on October 3.

703a. *Mimus polyglottos leucopterus*—Western Mockingbird.

A common summer resident in western part of the state. The museum records two specimens in May, one on May 19, Barber County, and one the 27th from Comanche County. There are seven specimens from Wallace County, taken in June and July. Of these, two for June 29; four for July 3; and one for July 6.

704. *Dumetella carolinensis*—Catbird.

The catbird is a common summer resident. Arrived in 1917 on May 1, and was seen every day, thereafter, during the summer. In 1916 it was last observed on October 16.

705. *Toxostoma rufum*—Brown Thrasher.

This species is very abundant during the summer. First observed in spring of 1917 on April 5. Fairly common April 12. Arrived in full numbers April 16. In the autumn of 1916, very common until September 21. It was last seen September 28. The museum gives last record October 3 for Lane County.

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDAE—WRENS

715. *Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus*—Rock Wren.

This species is a summer resident in central and western Kansas. Only one specimen at museum and it was taken in Lane County September 27.

718. *Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*—Carolina Wren.

A common resident.

719b. *Thryomanes bewicki bairdi*—Baird's Wren.

Baird's wren is a not uncommon resident in southwestern Kansas.

719c. *Thryomanes bewicki cryptus*—Texas Bewick's Wren.

A common migrant in southwestern Kansas. The museum records show sixteen specimens from Barber and Comanche Counties, ranging from May 9 to May 29.

721b. *Troglodytes aedon parkmani*—Western House Wren.

As summer resident, common. Plentiful in spring of 1917. First observation on April 19. Last observed in fall of 1916 on September 27. The museum record for Cloud County gives October 10.

722. *Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*—Winter Wren.

Not uncommon in winter. Museum records October 18, Trego County; December 30, Miami County; November 11, January 2 and February 11 for Douglas County.

724. *Cistothorus stellaris*—Short-billed Marsh Wren.

This wren is a rare migrant. One specimen at museum is recorded for May 30, and two others, one for August 6 and one for August 24; another for October 2.

725d. *Telmatodytes palustris iliacus*—Prairie Marsh Wren.

A rare summer resident. Museum records for May 3 and October 19 and 31.

FAMILY CERTHIIDAE—CREEPERS.

726. *Certhia familiaris americana*—Brown Creeper.

A common winter resident. It is, however, a more common migrant. One observed on October 2, 1916. Museum records show three on October 3. The creeper was observed daily in 1917 between March 25 and April 26, but seldom seen in winter. It has been more common in other winters.

FAMILY SITTIDAE—NUTHATCHES.

727. *Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*—White-breasted Nuthatch.

A common resident.

728. *Sitta canadensis*—Red-breasted Nuthatch.

This nuthatch is a migrant, but is not common. Sometimes it is a winter resident. It is a bird of irregular habits, sometimes spending the winter far north of Kansas. The migrations are irregular. Observed in 1917 on May 24; in 1916 on October 10. The museum records show two specimens, one for Trego County, on October 16, and one for Lawrence, on November 19.

FAMILY PARIDAE—TITMOUSE.

731. *Bacolophus bicolor*—Tufted Titmouse.

The Tufted Titmouse is a common resident.

735a. *Penthestes atricapillus septentrionalis*—Long-tailed Chickadee.

735a. *Penthestes atricapillus sextentrionalis*—Long-tailed Chickadee.

These two species are not distinguishable in the field. The chickadees are one of our most numerous winter birds. In 1917 careful records showed a gradual thinning out, beginning about March 25, but they were still common May 6. After the 6th of May the numbers were less. After May 15 they were seldom seen except in deep woods. In fall of 1916 they became more numerous and began to move out of deep woods into more open places about September 1, but they were not common until about September 20. Thereafter observed almost daily.

FAMILY SYLVIIDAE—KINGLETS, GNATCATCHERS.

748. *Regulus satrapa satrapa*—Golden-crowned Kinglet.

While this species is a winter resident, he is not common. The first museum record is November 14. The field record for 1917 shows one specimen for March 17

749. *Regulus calendula calendula*—Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

Kansas is within the winter range of this common migrant. In the spring of 1917 the first arrivals were observed on March 25. From that date the kinglets were quite common till April 22. They came, as it seemed, in a body and left in like manner. The museum records April 27. Observed abundantly in 1916, October 12, according to same record. For Lane County, September 27, 28 to October 21.

751. *Piliptila caerulea caerulea*—Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.

This species is rare as a summer resident, but as a migrant quite common. The time of migration is irregular. The museum records show specimens taken on April 17; one on April 9; and one on the 13th and one on the 22d of May. They return in August and leave the same month. The fall records show two specimens captured on August 27 and two on August 29.

FAMILY TURBIDAE—THRUSHES, ROBINS AND BLUEBIRDS.

754. *Myadestes townsendii*—Townsend's Solitaire.

The Townsend Solitaire is an occasional fall and winter visitant. No data.

755. *Hylocichla mustelina*—Wood Thrush.

This species is common during the summer. It arrived in a body on May 1, 1917. In the fall the numbers gradually decrease. The fall records show it as last seen on September 27. Its quiet, secluded habits during fall makes necessary more careful searching.

756a. *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*—Willow Thrush.

Only a rare migrant. But one record reporting it, and that on September 10.

757. *Hylocichla aliciae aliciae*—Gray-cheeked Thrush.

This is a rare migrant. No record.

758a. *Hylocichla ustula swainsoni*—Olive-backed Thrush.

The Olive-backed Thrush is a common migrant. As observed in the spring of 1917 it was found to be fairly common from April 28 to May 5. One specimen was daily seen till May 16. The museum records show the later date of May 19; also three for May 21.

759a. *Hylocichla guttata auduboni*—Audubon's Hermit Thrush.

The Audubon Hermit Thrush is found along western border. It is probably not a regular resident as this is a mountain subspecies. Lane County reports one record on September 27, 1912.

759b. *Hylocichla guttata pallasii*—Hermit Thrush.

For Kansas this species is a rare migrant. But one migration record, and that on April 14, 1916.

761. *Plantesticus migratorius migratorius*—American Robin.

The robins are with us in great numbers during the summer. They are not at all uncommon during the winter months. Quite true, they are seldom seen at that time, because they go out to the countryside to find shelter in woods and low shrubbery. Among the spring arrivals this species is one of the first to come. The first field notes for 1917 gives date of coming February 21, although friends reported having seen them on the 19th. By February 23, they were fairly common, and by the 25th they were abundant. At this time, however, they kept to the country and congregated in flocks. In town the number was comparatively small until March 10. When autumn came they were not often seen after September 29, 1916, but occasionally until November 9.

761a. *Plantesticus migratorius propinquus*—Western Robin.

This species is a rare winter visitant in western Kansas. Seventeen records from Trego, Gove, and Lane Counties, range from October 3 to 23. One record shows a specimen for Douglas County on January 9. This, however, is purely accidental.

766. *Sialia sialis sialis*—Bluebird.

A few of the bluebirds remain throughout the winter, but so very few that the bird must be classed as a rare winter resident. In the summer they are abundant in eastern and central Kansas.

They were first observed in the spring of 1917, on February 8. By February 21 they were fairly common, and on March 3 they seemed to be here in full numbers. Became noticeable about October 20, but a few were still seen December 1. Occasionally, throughout the winter, one or two were noted.

768. *Sialia currucoides*—Mountain Blubird.

Reported as occasional summer visitant in western Kansas, but no migration data are at hand for this species.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Bunker, C. D., 1913.

The Birds of Kansas. The Kansas University Science Bulletin, Vol. VII, pp. 137-158.

Butler, Amos W., 1897.

The Birds of Indiana. Twenty-second Annual Report, Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources, pp. 1-1197.

Eaton, Elon Howard, 1909, 1914.

The Birds of New York. New York State Museum, Memoir 12, Parts 1 and 2 Illustrated, pp. 1-501 and pp. 1-719,

Wetmore, Alex., 1909.

Fall Notes from Eastern Kansas. September-October Condor, Vol. XI, pp. 154-164.

THE BALD EAGLE IN LOUISIANA.

BY ALFRED M. BAILEY.

The Bald Eagle is a not uncommon bird in Louisiana and it may be met in all parts of the state, although found most commonly near bodies of water. These large, beautiful birds of prey are striking features of the Southern swamps and marshes, and they are often seen skimming comparatively low as they search for food, and their strange, wild call can be heard for great distances, even when the bird is itself invisible. They will sail so high as to be almost indistinguishable from vultures, and yet that piercing cry is plainly audible.

The habit of the Bald Eagle to waylay the hard working Osprey is well known, but the eagle often fishes for himself, although not nearly so skillfully as his smaller relative. They work the beach systematically for dead fish, and a pair of birds almost always is to be found where fishermen are accustomed to seine. But a straight fish diet does not appeal to this old patriarch, and he will often